The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SPEECH OF

## HON. P. FRAZER SMITH,

OF CHESTER,

*Delivered in the House of Representatives, February, 18, 1864, on the Resolution proposing to require proofs of loyalty from persons claiming payment for damages by the rebel raids.*

Mr. speaker, my regret that the gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Purdy, is not present, is modified by the fact that whatever may be said here to-night, or at any time during his absence, by any one, will be faithfully conveyed to him by the record of the proceedings of this body. That record, sir, of what has passed in this discussion confirms my recollection as to the correctness of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Price,) when he said that anything in this discussion which has given it a party aspect arose entirely from the remarks of the gentleman from Northumberland.—When the gentleman from Clearfield, (Mr. Boyer,) very properly made the inquiry how the standard of loyalty was to be ascertained, he said nothing about party, but left the question open, whether this application of a test of loyalty referred to Republicans or Democrats. No sooner, however, had the gentleman from Northumberland stood upon his feet, than he assumed that all the resolutions of the gentleman from Washington, were a direct attack upon the Democratic party.—Without being able to choose as good words as the gentleman from Washington, I will say that men who excuse themselves before they are assailed, are their own accusers.

What is there, sir, in this resolution, or this preamble:

"Whereas, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions in Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State;

"And whereas, Claims for damages done during those invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

"Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish satisfactory proofs of their loyalty."

Is there anything said here about Democracy or Republicanism? The question presented is a great, a glorious question, to be put to every man, and every man ought to meet it, under any circumstances.

The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Sharpe,) gave as a reason why this resolution should not be adopted, that a very large proportion of the claimant would be Republicans. Where do you find, Mr. Speaker, a Republican here, in person or by his representative, claiming to be freed from this test?—Where do you find any man claiming to be freed from this test who is a loyal man? There is no such man—no loyal man fears this test. No loyal man will hesitate to come up and meet the test which will establish his loyalty so far as, with propriety and consistently with the rules of law, we can establish it.

Now, sir, you find no such distinction in this resolution or this preamble.—It applies to every man without reference to party. I am prepared to meet it, and I doubt not, are prepared to meet it; the gentleman from Franklin doubtless is prepared to meet it, however and whenever it comes. I have met it when I have gone down to that sad peninsula with a bleeding heart, to reach, as I supposed, the dead body of one was dearer to me than myself—I met it there before I could reach the spot I sought, and so with hundreds of loyal men—as good men as the gentleman from Northumberland or any whom he represents—who stood up there to take that solemn oath of allegiance, expressive of their love of their country; and their determination to stand by it. Why should we not meet it, sir? We met it when we first stood up as legislators here; we meet it when we enter upon any public office; and when we propose now, seeing the perjury which has manifested itself in the halls of our National Legislature, and which has been developed throughout the whole land, through those who have taken the same oath as ourselves, as legislators, as lawyers, or in any position they may occupy in the land, when, by reason of that, we propose now to go further into detail, and to ask a man to support the Constitution of his State, and above his State, of his nation, why should we be met by gentlemen saying, "you mean us?" Let us meet the question, and let us act together as one man, throwing aside all these questions of party, when we come to consider a question paramount to all party, to life, and to everything but our accountability to Him who formed us as a nation.

Sir, one test of loyalty that I would put would be that a man should be desirous to repel the invaders from our own State. I speak of our own State just at this moment, but I say that far above the State is the nation. Yet how was it when these men who were the cause of this great loss, who inflicted this injury upon the citizens of the great Cumberland valley—how was it in this very town, and in these very halls, when this mighty army, which had ravaged its own country, proposed as it was said by the Governor of this Commonwealth but a short time since, to breathe for a while the free air of Pennsylvania, such air as they had never breathed before? All around this hall, at that time, and in this hall—I speak that which I do know—men were sneering at the efforts of the Executive of the State and the Executive of the nation to repel the invasion. I heard with my own ears men who, if in their place, would now be within the sound of my voice, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, sneering at these efforts to repel invasion, and speaking of it, as if no invasion existed. Had they waited but a few days they would have found that there was hardly a house in all this State without its mourners, because of those who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg to repel that invasion. Shame upon such men and upon those who sustain them!

I am happy here to say, that one of those men, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was rebuked by a gentleman, now a member of this House—whom I do not see in his seat, but who does not belong to this side of the House. Honor be to that man wherever he is. I speak of him only. I doubt not that there are many more like him. Such, I say, is one test of a man's loyalty.

With some of the sentiments which were uttered by the gentleman from Northumberland I can agree. I can agree that true Democracy and loyalty are convertible terms. I can agree that the Democracy upon which the institutions of this country are based, the principle which is to be found in every true man, whether he calls himself Republican or Whig, or Federal, or Democrat—I can agree that that Democracy is a convertible term with loyalty. But what do you understand by Democracy? Do you understand that you shall adhere to the opinions of those whom, as an organized party, you follow—men such as those who denounced Jackson, and Jefferson and Shunk? If that is a test of Democracy, it is not the Democracy that I follow, and have followed for years.—What I take to be the true Democracy is that which recognizes the will of the people, expressed by the majority through the forms they have adopted, and carried into execution by the power of the people, through the officers who have been chosen by them according to the same forms. When you come up to that Democracy, you will not find men assailing their Government because a man has been chosen to conduct its affairs, whom they did not assist to put into authority. You will find men coming up to sustain the Government under all circumstances in which it may be placed, and especially in the putting down of such a rebellion as we are now witnessing—a rebellion which was reserved for us alone, of all the inhabitants that have dwelt upon the face of the earth to witness. This is the Democracy of Washington; this is the Democracy of Jackson, and of that old man now tottering to his grave, Lewis Cass, and of Douglas, who has gone to his grave, from this same platform of Democracy—a platform upon which he rallied so many of the true citizens of his country.

Now, I say here—and I am willing to have this brought back upon me at any time—that a man who cannot come up to this Democracy and loyalty, who cannot come up to this test has no loyalty about him. I will not make any applications; let every man make the application for himself; but I assert—and I am prepared to meet it at any time—that my Democracy and my loyalty, and the loyalty that emanates from principles like these, is that which puts the Government of the United States above every government that is formed under it, that makes it, supreme, that recognizes no pestilent heresy of State rights which would lead a man to say, "My State calls upon me to do so, and I am therefore a loyal man, whilst I am obeying that State, although she may be rebelling against the Government of the nation." Out upon such loyalty! Let us never hear of that in these halls.—Oh, that we had never heard it in this country! and those rivers of blood which have been pouring down over every hillside and into the beautiful streams of our country, would never have marred their beauty, and the broken hearts which are now to remain broken and worn, the weeping eyes whose tears are never to be stayed upon this earth—those tears never would have been shed, those hearts never would have been broken. And yet the gentleman from Philadelphia to-night has undertaken to say that the Administration of this great nation is disloyal, and he has charged this blood, and these tears, and this desolation, and this sorrow, upon it, when that Administration, with those who sustain it, stood up to maintain our national existence, and begged forbearance through the inaugural—now praised, but denounced at the time it was issued—when through all that our President has done, in almost every public paper that he has issued, the same tone may be observed—in the face of all that, the gentleman charges disloyalty upon him, because, in the exercise of the power that was given him under the Constitution, and in pursuance of his oath, he has endeavored to suppress this attempt to destroy this nation and to retard the chariot of freedom, Heaven only knows how long.

Let us have right views upon this subject. Let us not test our loyalty by any such scheme as that of those men who have arisen in the South, and have poisoned the minds as well as the hearts of many in the North with the belief that this great nation, formed by the people, was a mere compact of States. Why, when as boys we read our Constitution, those of us whose heads are now gray, we never looked upon the government of the United States as a compact of States. We read it there, as plain as A, B, C, that "we, the people," form this great government; and we read there, too, that we gave to this great government, as a people, certain rights and powers for its preservation; and that in the exercise of those powers and the maintenance of those rights this government of the United States was supreme; that when the government enacted laws, through our constituted authorities and through the forms that the people had deputed, those laws were supreme, and the man was a traitor and a scoundrel—(those were our sentiments then, and they are mine now)—who deliberately says, that any State has rights which will put it above the government of the United States, and that we, as citizens of this State or any other State, should obey the behests of our State to the overturning of the government of the United States.

Now, sir, I say, as a result of these principles, that, coming up to this standard in such a time as this no loyal man will stop to inquire what are the causes of the war. There is a war; there is an effort to destroy the country; there is an effort to bring men who have had no heart for freedom as long as they have been men, to reign over us. Yea! I use the word reign, for they look to a monarchy, if not to despotic power. I say that they look to bringing men of that kind to reign over us under those circumstances. I say a man has no loyalty who betrays his heartlessness to his country, by alleging as an excuse for that heartlessness and disloyalty, that sectionalism brought on this war. Suppose it did. Why, there has been sectionalism in this country since 1820, and we at the North then, under the protest of the same base hearts and base minds in the country, yielded to that sectionalism. We met it again about 1832, '3 or '4, and we yielded again. And the gentleman who says that that sectionalism was developed by the free States has not read history aright; he has read it with a worse than jaundiced eye, with a perverted judgment. It is not for me here to say what other principles might have been operating upon him when he thus interpreted history as saying that sectionalism arose at the North, or was carried into effect there. Nor will a man who has any loyalty, when we are standing up here against all the power of rebellion, dishonest, thieving rebellion, sneer at the efforts that our Government in her wonderful throes is using for the purpose of sustaining herself.

The gentleman from Northumberland indulged in a great deal of wit, I suppose—I do not know that it was not wit—about the taxes and the licences which are laid upon us. Why, is that not constitutional? Is it not constitutional for the Government to impose such a tax? It may be hard that a tax should be imposed for the purpose of raising money to support the armies, to repel invasion, and to crush the rebellion. I can understand that a man who desires that this rebellion may succeed should feel very much annoyed, and expend his sarcasms and all his wit upon the action of the Government in raising revenue in this way; but a man who was loyal at heart, who heartily desired to put down this rebellion, would not I think sneer at the means which have been used—constitutional means, too, it cannot be denied—to crush the treason.

Loyalty will not throw discredit on the currency of the country. Why, what a sight have we here! A nation dragged into a war when she had to give one dollar for fifty cents at the outset, having carried on this war with hundreds of thousands of men—fighting directly hundreds of thousands of traitors, and indirectly the great nations of France and England—and at this day having gone to work and raised money upon such a system that she has brought her six per centum loans up to seven or eight per centum in advance of their par value; and still we find men who sneer at the currency of the country, and say that we will be bankrupt! Why, a man that can get seven or eight per cent. above par for his obligations is not yet esteemed to be bankrupt. But supposing it were so—supposing that this currency was as is alleged by the men who have been referred to by my friend from Washington, and who traversed the State anterior to the election and denounced it—what is that to the salvation of the country? How was it with our revolutionary ancestors? They resisted to the death the payment of one cent imposed upon them by a Legislature in which they had no representation, and they "took joyfully the spoling of their goods" by their own people, and for the defence of their own liberties. How many beautiful farms in the eastern part of this State have been swept away from their owners, who gave them up cheerfully, and who had nothing to support themselves but the Continental currency! And yet we hear of a gentleman upon this floor, the floor where sits the chair once occupied by the great leader of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, venturing without a blush to boast, yea, to boast of his Democracy and his loyalty; and with a sneer endeavoring, so far as he has it in his power, individually and from his official position, to bring discredit upon the very means by which the rebellion is to be put down. Now, I do not say that the gentleman does not want to have the rebellion put down, but I do say that I cannot interpret his language in any other way. He may be able to do it, but I cannot.

There are other points in this question, sir, which I have noted down, but I cannot enlarge upon them at this time. Loyal men will not discourage enlistments. I do not say that this has been done by the gentleman from Northumberland, but I do say that you will find such men—men who are talking about their desire to support the Constitution—about their loyalty, and at the same time discouraging and disheartening those heroes who are now shedding their blood for their country. You will find them prating about the Constitution, when every act shows that they are in sympathy, if not in co-operation, with those who are assailing it with armed bands. You will find them glorying in the defeat of our armies, and you will find them rejoicing when our adversary succeeds, mourning when he fails.

Now, sir, I wish to put a question just here, and I want to call the attention of every gentlemen in this House to it, and I ask members to answer it, and to meet the facts upon which the question is based. How is it, I ask, that you look in vain in the class of papers which the gentleman from Northumberland enumerated here the other day, for any commendation of loyal men whose praise is in the mouth of the whole country? You do not find it there. You can find plenty of strong articles upon the subject of the maintenance of the Constitution. If we do not understand what the Constitution means according to those teachings, we are very dull indeed, because we have had lectures and lectures upon it, both upon the hustings and in these papers; but when you find any praise of men who have stood before the nation and before the world as the defenders of the Constitution and the defenders of the country, you do not find it in those papers or in those speeches.

It has been said somewhere—I think by Blackstone—that you can judge the character of a people by their poetry. Now, in the Revolution we had the good old song of 'Yankee Doodle,' as part of the national poetry, and our hearts thrill to-day when we hear it. When the drum goes along with the sound of "Yankee Doodle," it brings tears to my eyes, when I see that drum before a band marching on to the battle field to defend my fireside, or when I find them returning with their thinned ranks, and see the widows of those who have been left behind—standing and looking in vain, and knowing they are looking in vain for their husbands; and the mother coming and looking for her dear boy, knowing that she shall never see him again on this side of the Jordan. 'Yankee Doodle" then goes to my heart.

In the war of 1812, loyal men had the glorious "Star Spangled Bannor," and we rejoice in it again. Now the *loyal* men have introduced another song, to an old nursery rhyme. It was copied, I believe, from that *loyal* paper, the New York *Day Book;* and that it might not be lost to us benighted Pennsylvanians, it is found to-day in that *loyal* paper, the *Patriot and Union. Lucus a non lucendo.* I will read it:

"Sing a song of greenbacks,
Pockets full of trash;
Over head and ears in debt,
And out of ready cash.

Heaps of tax-collectors"—

I think the gentleman from Northumberland must have read this before he made his speech.

"Heaps of tax-collectors,
As busy as a bee,
Ain't we in a pretty fix,
With gold at fifty three?

Abe in the White House,
Proclamations writing,
Meade on the Rapidan,
Afraid to do the fighting."

Meade afraid to do the fighting! Publish that within fifty miles of Gettysburg! Send it throughout this town and perhaps to Gettysburg itself, and call men out upon Cemetery Hill to read that Meade was afraid to do the fighting! God have mercy upon us if Meade had been afraid to do the fighting! Where would have been your capital this day if Meade had been afraid to do the fighting? And yet is not this confirming what I said a moment ago, that you will look in vain in the papers of which I have spoken to find praise of our great men? Meade afraid to do the fighting! Why, it could only have been worse if it had been said that our Reynolds was afraid to do the fighting—that great man who fell at the first onslaught and saved the State, Meade, who commanded that great army put into his hands the very hour almost that he was called into the fight—Meade afraid to do the fighting!

"Seward in the cabinet,
Surrounded by his spies,
Halleck with the telegraph
Busy forging lies.

Chase in the Treasury,
Making worthless notes;
Curtin at Harrisburg,
Making shoddy coats.

Gilmore at Charleston,
Lost in a fog;"—

If Gilmore is hidden in a fog, it is the fog that he has made himself by those cannon whose bullets he has poured upon Sumter, shooting down the dirty rag that so many men even here in Pennsylvania love better than the stars and stripes. But is is down, and they may run it up once more, and it will go down again. Gilmore, who took Fort Wagner, lost in a fog? No, there is no fog about Gilmore. We see him plainly here, though we have never set our eyes upon him. We know him here, standing up for the country and those of the brave men that have been under him. Neither he nor they have been lost in a fog; and the day will come when they will stand out in the sheen of a clear sun, when the great firmament of this nation is cleared of the fog of rebellion.

But that is not all:

"Forney under Abe's chair,
Barking like a dog.

Schenck down at Baltimore,
Doing dirty work,
Butler at Norfolk,
As savage as a Turk."

Well, now, upon this Turk question, I suppose they would use the language of their friends South of Mason and Dixon's line, who are endeavoring to overthrow our government, and would call Butler a *beast*, only it will not make rhyme; but I suppose Turk will do as well as beast. I want just such Turks as Butler—the kind of Turks who, when a man pulls down the flag of my country, will hang him. [Applause.] And if a man is a Turk for that, let us have a few more Turks and let those Turks go to work, not merely at New Orleans, or at Fortress Monroe, or at Newbern, but let them go to work in Pennsylvania, mayhap at Harrisburg.

There is a little more yet.

Sprague in Rhode Island,
Eating apple sass;

Now, I must say that this shows a great deal of venom, though perhaps it was made to fill up the rhyme. Why out of his own pocket Sprague defrayed the expenses of an entire regiment, and started them off in April, 1861, to protect the Capital; therefore he ought to be sneered at by men who desired its fall. What has he done? His State, which, according to their theory, is above the government, has sent him there to represent her in the Congress of the United States; and what has he ever done that should call down the sneers of any man, unless it was that he defended his country? I agree that in their eyes that is sufficient cause.

Everett at Gettysburg,
Talking like an ass;
Banks out in Texas,
Trying to cut a figure.

He is cutting a pretty handsome figure, unless I am mistaken. He has got into Texas, and he has cut a piece out of territory formerly held by the rebels; he has put there the army of the United States, which in due time will march through Texas, and that State will belong to the Union again. I doubt not we shall soon hear that he is cutting a figure at Mobile also.

Beecher in Brooklyn,
Howling for the nigger.

Lots of abolitionists,
Kicking up a yell;
In comes Parson Brownlow,
And sends them all to Hell.

Burnside at Knoxville,
In a kind of a fix;—

Is not Burnside in a fix? I reckon he fixed Longstreet. I reckon he, and Grant, and Thomas, and Hooker, did some little fixing out there a short time ago; and that fixing I want you to bear in mind, is the occasion of all this kind of poetry, and of all such speeches as we have heard in the House from the gentleman from Northumberland.

Now, they have left the last great man for the last. We will see what they sung about him.

Dahlgreen at Sumter,
Pounding at the bricks;
Grant at Chattanooga,
Trying Bragg to thrash;
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash?

Grant! Oh! could they not have spared that great man? Could they not have felt that they were trespassing too much upon the patience of the people of this country assailing Grant in this way? Did they know that one half of them are anxious that Grant should be their candidate for the Presidency? And will they say that Grant's great victory of Chattanooga is a step toward bringing the Union to smash?

Had the gentleman from Philadelphia read this before he made his speech to-night, and talked about the Government of this country continuing this war for the sake of continuing themselves in power? Are Grant's actions like the continuance of the war? Keep Grant there, and I tell you that the war is soon to close.

I have dwelt upon this longer than I expected; but I wished to show just what is the sentiment of these people who stand up here in this and other States of the North, and accuse those who are sustaining the Government of disloyalty, whilst every day that they are speaking they issue from their accredited organs such trashy articles and doggerel rhymes as this. I agree again with my friend from Washington in saying that this does not belong to the mass of the people of this country. The hearts of the mass of those who belong to the great Democratic organization, as they now term it, are with their country. But they have fallen, I know not how; they have fallen into the hands of the Philistines; and men who have been assailing them for years and years, now assume to lead them, and they lead them to their destruction.

The gentleman from Northumberland, when he referred to the destruction of his newspaper, asked who disapproved of that. Well, now, I will ask a question before answering that. Who disapproved of running the Tories away in the times of the Revolution? Who disapproved of the Committee of Safety that our fathers got up in the Revolution? It was not the loyal men of that day; it was not the men who went out and fought for their country; but it was the men whose sympathies were with Great Britain that disapproved of it. Who disapproved of the hanging of Andre? Just the men who wanted Arnold's treason carried out. I do not say that this newspaper office ought to have been mobbed. I know not the ground upon which it was done, nor anything of it except the fact that it was done; but I do say that it is impossible for a free people, for a loyal community, to stand by and see and hear the enunciations which are made from mouths and from papers, and not feel as if those things ought to be suppressed, and that it is dangerous, to the welfare of the country that they should not be suppressed. It is only a wonder to me that this kind of mobbing which is spoken of has prevailed to so small a degree as it has.

I want now, sir, to ask another question or two. Have you ever heard of any paper being suppressed, for praising the soldiers of the country, or for urging the suppression of the rebellion? Have you ever heard of any paper being suppressed for calling upon the young men and the middle aged men to enlist in the defence of their country? Have you ever heard of any paper being suppressed or any man being imprisoned for denouncing Jeff. Davis? Have you ever heard of any man being imprisoned or papers suppressed for approving of the hanging of traitors for tearing down the flag of their country? Or have you ever heard of any paper being suppressed—and I will ask this of the Senator from Philadelphia—for refusing to negotiate with Jeff. Davis? You never have, and you never will in this country. The idea of negotiating with Jeff Davis! The idea of making peace by going down upon our knees and saying to Jeff Davis, "What terms do you want us to submit to?" The idea of recognising that man as at the head of any organized government which ought to be recognized by honest men, loyal men, civilized men, or any class of men but barbarians!

And then we are met here to-night—and I confess that I was astonished—by the remark that we are disloyal because we sustain a President who refuses to stop—what? "An inhuman war!" And the implication of that remark is, if I understand it, that this war should never have been commenced; the implication of that remark is, if I understand it, (it was said in connection with remarks upon the language,) that this war might have been stopped if we had negotiated with those traitors in the beginning, and that we were wrong in rushing to arms for the suppression of this rebellion.

I have heard of no paper being torn out in 1832—33 which sustained General Jackson in suppressing John C. Calhoun, and there would have been none torn out at this day if General Jackson had had his way and been permitted to hang John C. Calhoun at that day. I was willing then, I wanted then John C. Calhoun should be hung, and I want now that the brood, which has sprung from him North and South, be hung.

Then this glorious old Democratic party existed in its men and in its principles. Its principles being that the country was above everything else, and its men refusing to calculate the value of the Union. Now, they calculate the value of this great Union by a penny stamp upon the plaster placed upon a sick man's back. That is the way that the gentleman from Northumcerland meets this great question. I will say, in conclusion, that this old Democratic party and this old Democratic principle—found in whatever party they may be—will sustain the country; and in times past when we called ourselves Democrats and Whigs or Democrats and Republicans, or Democratic and People's Party, there was nothing between us that went down—down to the root of Democracy and found us there differing. It needed this rebellion to bring out that all Democracy was the same thing wherever it might be, and that all the principles of loyalty and patriotism sprung from the Democracy of which I spoke at the commencement of my remarks.

The Democracy which will put the country above everything else is the Democracy that we all love. I care not whether the man calls himself a Democrat or a Republican, if he places his party above his country—if he desires to grind out of the groans and tears of the people that which will make him rich—he is disloyal, according to the test which I think ought to be applied—according to the test which I am willing to be applied to myself.

This is not the time to defend Abraham Lincoln; but I must be permitted to say here, that having done all that I could as an honorable partisan to prevent his obtaining the position which he now occupies, feeling that I was sustaining principles which I had always sustained by voting for and endeavoring to secure the election of another man, I am prepared now to say—not that I esteem Abraham Lincoln a *perfect* man—not that he has done everything that I would have desired—but that, looking at Abraham Lincoln disinterestedly as the head of the nation, I think he has pursued the course which he has followed with an eye single to the best interests of the country. I do not say that better means than those which he has used might not have been adopted; but I do say—and I firmly and solemnly believe and am willing to meet this expression of opinion at a higher bar than the tribunal before which I am now speaking—I do say, that I believe that to the best of his ability and with the desire to save bloodshed—with the desire to bring back those who had grievously wronged their country, with the desire to secure peace to the country, when war had already intervened, and following up his desire to prevent war, his single object has been the welfare of the country. I believe him to be a true patriot; and I believe that if his power was equal to his wish, and if his wisdom was equal to his wish, (and I do not say that it is not,) that everything would be done in this country which the heart of its best citizens could desire. [Applause.] I believe that in any of the hovels or in any of the palaces, of which the gentleman of Philadelphia has spoken and into which desolation has entered—you will not find from any mother or any father, in any of these houses, a denunciation of Abraham Lincoln. If you will meet that mother in the quiet of the night, when she can do nothing but meditate upon her brave boy, whose loveliness is made the brighter to her vision by the dark clouds that have come over in his death, and then ask her to denounce Abraham Lincoln for having led out the armies into which that boy went. She will refuse; she will say, "My boy went into the service of his country, and love him as I did; I love my country more." No widow will denounce this war, though it has taken her to stay from her; and no father will say that Abraham Lincoln did wrong in calling out seventy-five thousand men for the service of the country—nor in calling out three hundred thousand more, although their ranks come back without the son that he loved best upon earth. [Applause.]

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 9, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## The Removal of Captain James D. Campbell, Provost Marshal of the 17th Congressional District.

The people of this county, and throughout the district, were much surprised, some few weeks ago, by the rumored removal of Captain James D. Campbell. We, in common with the public at large, were at an utter loss to imagine the reason. What added to the general surprise was, that, as we understood, Capt. Campbell himself was in equal ignorance of the cause of his removal; or that any complaint had been made, or any charges preferred against him. The mystery resting upon the affair was still further increased by the fact that the order of dismissal was couched in terms, and carried out in a manner, apparently intended, by one and the same stroke, to vacate the office, and visit disgrace upon the dismissed officer.

The order was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU, Washington, D. C, January 25th, 1864.

Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL, *Provost Marshal 17th Congressional District, Pennsylvania*:

By direction of the President you are hereby dismissed the service of the United States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

This note, received without any previous notice, intimation of complaint, or warning, and an official sent here from Washington at the same time, to take charge of the office during the *two or three days* which elapsed before Capt. Lloyd, the appointed successor, was ready to enter, amounted to a dismissal in disgrace, and appeared to be so intended; and the fair implication, giving rise to the most injurious conjectures, was, that the government officials at Washington, had the most grave reasons to justify this extraordinary proceeding. Why, we inquired, and everybody inquired, was this done? We were at a loss to conjecture the reason; and yet we thought, surely Secretary Stanton would not thus strike down a highly respectable gentleman, and a gallant young soldier, without some sufficient reason: and we forbore to make any comments upon the affair, and concluded to wait patiently future developments.

The public here shared our embarrassment, and pursued the same course. Capt. Campbell had grown up to manhood in this borough. He was known here by all to be a young gentleman of character and integrity; a talented and promising young member of the Huntingdon Bar. The same week the President's first proclamation was issued, when the capitol was threatened, he took an active and efficient part in raising a company of volunteers for the three month's service, in which he served as a Lieutenant until the company was honorably discharged at the expiration of its term of enlistment. On the day it was mustered out, Capt. Campbell received authority from Gov. Curtin to raise a company for the three years service, which he did,—Co. D. 49th Regt., P. V.—and commanded it through the celebrated peninsular campaign, the Maryland campaign, and until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when the regiment, wasted away in the service, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and more than half of its line officers assigned to other duties. When, about this time, Capt. Campbell for the reason (with other reasons) that he had "no adequate command" his company being reduced to 17 men fit for duty, tendered his resignation, it was returned by Col. Cobb of the 5th Wisconsin, commanding the Brigade, now a member of Congress from that State, with this endorsement—

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2ND DIVISION, Camp near Aquia Creek, December 3, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded, not approved. *Capt. Campbell is one of the best officers in the volunteer service. He ought to have a better command, but the service cannot spare him at this time.* AMASA COBB,
Colonel 5th Regt., W. V., Commanding Brigade.

Shortly previous to this, Captain Campbell had been recommended by every line officer then present in the Regiment, (except one,) for promotion to the office of Major; and that recommendation is on file at Harrisburg.—Another, who was the senior line officer, and on that account entitled to preference, was commissioned.

To these testimonials, Gen. Hancock has borne testimony over his signature, that he had "frequently observed Capt. Campbell's conduct in action,—that he was a brave and intelligent young officer, and entitled to promotion"; and so, also, in substance, did Brigadier General Pratt. This evidence is also on file in the War Department.

In view of Captain Campbell's character and services, thus referred to, and generally well known, a large number of the most respectable citizens of this borough addressed a communication to the War Department, respectfully asking the cause of his dismissal and the charges against him. We have still, however, remained in ignorance upon the subject up to this time, and, until now, withheld any comments. We now learn from a reliable source,—through a gentleman who got it from the lips of Provost Marshal General Fry himself,—that *no charge was made by any one against Provost Marshal Campbell.* The reason, and the only reason assigned was, that he had made a contract with Jacob Bergey, of Huntingdon, to subsist recruits at *forty-five* cents per day, when the Government ration is estimated at *forty* cents. This, Mr. Fry considered conclusive evidence, either that Captain Campbell had an interest in the contract, or was criminally negligent of the interests of the government; and, therefore, that he deserved to be removed at once, without (the right, surely, in the most stinted justice, of every accused party) any opportunity of explanation. "There," said he, "is THE FACT." He had the evidence in his office. And the case was so urgent, that although the dismissal was "by direction of the President," neither the President nor Mr. Stanton knew anything about it!—This is the case as Mister Provost Marshal General Fry puts it; and, in this aspect of it, we do feel it to be our duty to indulge in some observations. We would want nothing more than this statement of it, to satisfy us of the propriety and justice of a remark made a day or two since by a very distinguished gentleman of this State, to a complaint made against this Washington official. "Why," said he. "don't you know that Fry is not fit for his place?"

We remember that complaint was made some time since against the Board of the 14th District, an investigation had, and the Board triumphantly vindicated. So it was reported; and we have no reason to question it. Nothing was more common, or natural, than for drafted men, who failed to escape, and their friends, to complain, and surmise, and start injurious rumors. Here the Provost Marshal General was the sole accuser; and the evidence was unwittingly furnished and found in a contract "*subject to his approval!*" If the most common dictates of justice had prevailed in this case, it would not have required any investigation, but the simplest explanation would have unmasked the "mare's nest," which Provost Marshal General Fry, it seems, found in his office. A simple statement of the facts will show how utterly destitute of all semblance to reason, is the reason furnished by him for this unusual and extraordinary proceeding.

Huntingdon being immediately on the Pa. R. R., and a train passing east at a late hour every evening, generally all conscripts and recruits were sent off by Captain Campbell the same day they were mustered in. It rarely happened that any, under his management of the office, were kept here and subsisted a whole day. While conscripts were being brought in, they were subsisted with a company of the Invalid Corps, kept here by the government. After the soldiers were removed, there were only a few recruits sworn in, who were generally sent on the same day. To such, it was not practicable to deal out regular rations in kind, known to be worth 40cts.; and, as it was claimed to be worth more to furnish occasional meals at a boarding house, Capt. Campbell, after an ineffectual attempt to persuade Burgey to take 40 cents for the number of meals equivalent to a single ration, and believing that it was really worth more, entered into a written contract at *forty five* cents, *expressly "subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General," and forwarded the contract to that official, and it is now in his office to speak for itself.* It contained the evidence of the damning "FACT," upon which he acted! It was, at the same time, as any one possessed of a grain of common sense would see, in effect, but an inquiry whether the department would agree to pay, under the circumstances, the additional 5cts., per diem. It only required Fry to withhold his approval, to prevent any fancied injury to the government. Capt. Campbell, who is as good a *lawyer*, at least, as Mr. Fry, knew that the paper was not a contract without such approval. Perhaps, he should have asked the question in very plain English, whether such a contract would be approved. Mr. Fry would have understood that. Perhaps, he should have taken it for granted that the contract would not be sanctioned; but, we submit, he had no right to suppose that what he did would be regarded as such a grave criminal offence as to subject him to the guillotine without benefit of clergy;—when any private in the army would be entitled to the judgment of a court-martial before being dismissed in disgrace.

We have only a few more words to add in relation to this unjustifiable affair, and the paltry attempt to justify it.

The whole number of rations for which Burgoy might claim under the proposed contract, if it had been approved, does not,—we learn, exceed *thirty*. The excess over the government rate would be *one dollar and fifty cents!* It was in this wide field the sagacious Provost Marshal General saw clear evidence that his subordinate was sacrificing the interests of the government, or selling his character and laurels, to enrich himself! And to remedy this it was, that he removed the office to a point 40 miles further from Carlisle, costing the government 80 cts., more for the transportation of every recruit, in addition to subsisting them a longer time. Such vigilance, if carried out, would be very valuable to the government, and ought to be rewarded with a Brigadier Generalship, if that should become necessary to continue Mr. Fry in place But it may as well be said plainly, that, as an excuse for an inexcusable outrage upon a respectable man and a brave and meritorious young officer, it is too contemptible for serious consideration. It was a "*small* Fry" business. It might as well be said at once that it is a *mere pretext* for Capt. Campbell's removal, and not the reason of it. It is, at least, not at all complimentary to the common sense and sense of justice which the Provost Marshal General ought to possess, if he does not, to suppose that he assigns the true reason for his action in this business. We doubt not, if the true reason were known, it would be found to be that the change was made at the beck of the Member of Congress from this district, whom (God forgive us for it!) we helped to elect, and who has got himself in some way *on the Military Committee of the House*;—who votes to-day with the friends of the Union, to morrow with Ancona, Brooks, Wood & Co., and the third day *dodges*.

We have nothing to say against Capt. Lloyd. He is a respectable gentleman; and we do not accuse him of any personal agency in this corrupt business.

### Who are the Friends of the Soldiers?—The Bogus Democratic Leaders Opposing the Increase of the Pay and the Enfranchisement of our Fighting Men.

There is no longer any necessity for the Union press of the State to indulge in broad charges as to the hostility of the bogus Democratic leaders to the men who are perilling their lives in the defence of the government. These leaders are placing themselves right in the record, by avowing and practicing a hostility to the heroes of the war for the Union, at once unjust and malignant. In the Senate, on Friday last, on the vote to secure the increase of the pay of the soldiers, every bogus Democrat but one voted nay. We give the resolution and the vote as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That our representatives in Congress be requested to vote for, and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Beardslee and Mr. Clymer, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, *Kinsey*, Lowry M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—18.

NAYS—*Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace*—15.

So the bill passed finally.

*Every bogus Democrat but Kinsey of Bucks county, voted against increasing the pay of the Soldiers.*

Among the amendments to the Constitution, is the following section:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

The vote on the passage of this amendment stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, KINSEY, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—18.

NAYS—*Messrs. Beardslee, Donovan, Glatz, Lamberton, Latta, Montgomery, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace.*—10.

The amendment was agreed to, Kinsey, voting in the affirmative—and five bogus Democratic Senators dodging the question—by which they admitted the infamy of the course adopted by their leaders in the Senate.

We submit these extracts from the record, to the calm consideration of the people of Pennsylvania—to the serious reflection of the men who are perilling their lives in defence of the national honor, and perpetuity of the National Government. The disfranchisement of the soldier and the degredation of the service which he is now rendering the nation, have become the clearest and the strongest points in the policy of the Rebel Democratic leaders.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

## The Spring Campaign.

Whatever may be said of the fierceness of the war waged heretofore, it is conceded by every one, that the conflict in the coming spring campaign will be fiercer, more terrible, and waged with more bitterness than any yet on record in the annals of this rebellion. With desperation, the rebels will endeavor to defeat our armies. Pinched with starvation, the cohorts will rush frantically forward to attempt the destruction of the best disciplined army ever on the continent, and they will be hurled back with such force that the little remaining life in them will be smothered almost instantly. With a force three hundred thousand stronger than any previous army we have had in the field since the inauguration of the rebellion, while we must make due allowance of large accessions to the Confederate ranks, the campaign will open with fear and trembling on the one side, and confidence and a determination to win on the other. No stone will be left unturned by the rebel leaders if not to defeat, at least to hold in check the federal forces which will be thrown against them. A bloody conflict awaits us. The turning point is at hand, and we are very much belied if our government is not making ample preparations to meet any contingency that may arise. Within the next six months, we are inclined to believe that the great problem will be solved. The American Union will have been proved *not* a failure; the Confederacy will have been pronounced an utter failure, and the very men who are now the loudest in their declarations of the abolition Yankees, will bow the pliant knee, and sue for pardon from the man who now so wisely controls the reins of government.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Arrangements for the exchange of prisoners have at length been effected. For some time past an unofficial correspondence between General Butler and the rebel commissioner Ould has been carried on. This correspondence has resulted in a declaration of exchange, in which it is agreed that all prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 24th of January, 1864, are declared exchanged.

### UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman.

The Hon. Edward M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the committee in place of Hon. G. G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y. chairman.
Chas. J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Ed. McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Reck, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W. S. Washburn, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
Joseph Gerhardt, Dis. of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

## LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d have been received here; they admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within 3 miles of the city, and relate how narrowly Lee escaped capture. Gen. Wise also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel secretary of war from whence he reached the city.

Four hundred more of our prisoners were shipped on February 29 for Americus, Georgia. Nearly three thousand have thus far been sent there, and accommodations exist for six thousand.

Forty-six miles of the Mobile and Ohio railroad were destroyed by General Sherman. The Southern road was also destroyed from Meridian to Jackson. Forty eight hundred negroes were carried off.

The rebel accounts of the battle of Olustee, in Florida, show that their force consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry, four batteries of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Their loss was eight hundred killed and wounded.

# WAR FOR THE UNION.

## Massacre of a Company of Colored Troops.

CAIRO, March 2.—The clerk of the steamer Pringle brings information that while that steamer was on a foraging expedition to Johnson Plantation Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Mississippi, on the 14th ultimo, a band of sixty well mounted guerillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi (colored) Infantry who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them, and, before assistance could be rendered, all were killed or mortally wounded, except two who feigned death—Lieut. Cox and Sergeant Spencer.

The dead bodies were stripped of their clothing. Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarter.

The guerillas escaped without losing a man. After the wounded had been buried by our troops, a princely mansion, around which a guard had been posted and no one allowed to enter previous to the slaughter of our troops, was consumed with all its magnificent furniture. Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing about fifteen thousand bushels.

When the foraging party returned to Vicksburg, four hundred guerillas, of which the murderers formed a part, were reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country.

## IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

A large batch of very late and interesting rebel papers has reached here. The news is very important and is in brief as follows:

The Richmond papers announce, with hardly concealed regret, the appointment of General Braxton Bragg to the commandership-in-chief of all the rebel armies, even over the head of the great General Lee himself. The *Examiner*, which for some time past has made the hero of Chickamauga a scape goat for the military sins of Davis, assails Bragg with fresh bitterness. His appointment is exceedingly unpopular, and Davis and himself share equal odium.

The rebels boast a complete victory in Florida, but, notwithstanding, admit heavy losses of officers and men.

Longstreet's falling back appears to be a mystery to the rebels themselves. For prudential reasons the *Enquirer* does not mention his probable whereabouts. Great apprehensions are expressed for the safety of the army in Georgia, and for the situation in Alabama and Mississippi.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn lately selected to be martyrs to retaliation, are about to be surrendered to exchange.

Deserters from the rebel army are now inflicted with terrible punishments, to save the military powers of the Confederacy. They go through a fearful process of branding, which is described in the rebel papers, and many of them have been publicly hung in the smaller towns.

The *Enquirer* again warns the farmers that agricultural products must be sold for still lower prices.

The salaries of Government employees have been raised one hundred per cent to enable them to procure the necessaries of life.

Great ado is made over the Copperhead disaffection in the North. Every attack upon President Lincoln's Administration is quoted with exaggerated comment.

## From the Army of the Potomac.

### Success of General Custer's Cavalry Movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 2, 1864.

Gen. Custer started with a force of cavalry, on Sunday, to make a reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, the 6th Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, following in support. He passed through Madison Court House on Monday morning and reached Wolfton, a few miles beyond, encountered a rebel picket, which he captured. Passing across the Rapidan and Ravanna rivers in the direction of Charlottsville, he met the enemy within three miles of the latter place, where he charged a body of cavalry under Gen. Stuart, driving them a considerable distance. Capt. Ash, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, (Regulars,) charged on a rebel camp near this place, with sixty men drove the enemy, burned their tents, six caissons and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war.

Finding his small force opposed by infantry, Stuart's Cavalry and several batteries, which opened upon him, and that a number of trains had just arrived with troops to oppose his advance he determined to return.

After crossing the Ravanna river, he burned the bridge, destroyed three flouring mills filled with grain, and fell back toward the Rapidan, but his battery horses giving out, he had to halt for the night. On nearing the Rapidan, the next morning, he met a large body of rebel cavalry on the road to Burton's Ford, and skirmished with them for a time. He found the rebels had concentrated their force at this point, when he suddenly wheeled and taking the road to Banks' Ford, crossed without opposition. The enemy followed some distance, but failed to inflict any damage.

General Custer and his force returned to camp to-day with only four men wounded slightly, and one rather badly. He captured and brought in about fifty prisoners, a large number of negroes, some three hundred horses and besides destroyed a large quantity of valuable stores at Stannardsville. A number of rebels were wounded in the skirmish at the Rapidan.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

WASHINGTON, Mch 3.

This afternoon's *Star* says we have late and interesting information from the front, to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick, with a force of picked cavalry men, has arrived at the White House, and formed a junction with a force sent up by Gen. Butler from the Peninsula.

These statements are based upon the fact that two of Gen. Kilpatricks scouts have come back and made the above report.

The report is believed in the Army of the Potomac that Kilpatrick is thus within a few miles of Richmond, and as Gen. Butler is co-operating with him we may expect to hear of startling news from that quarter in a day or two.

On his route to the White House, Gen. Kilpatrick, having orders so to do, avoided meeting any large force of the rebels.

After he had left the front, another party of 800 picked men were sent out to communicate with him. They however met a rebel force, and as their orders were not to fight if a battle could be avoided, they moved toward the east, and the Commander not striking the direct road, came upon a party of rebels near Fredericksburg, and captured them, burnt their camp, and destroyed a quantity of valuable army stores, and then proceeded on their way to join Kilpatrick.

## Official Despatch From Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Republican* publishes the following:

We are permitted to publish the following despatch, received this morning, by the President, from Maj.-Gen. Butler, covering another despatch from Gen. Kilpatrick:

HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE —*To the President:* I forward the annexed account from Gen. Kilpatrick:

YORKTOWN, March 4.—General: Col. Dahlgreen was directed to make a reconnoissance with 500 men on the James river,

He attacked at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday evening, and drove the enemy in on Richmond.

The main attack having failed, Col. Dahlgreen attempted to rejoin me near the Meadow Bridge.

He and Col. Cooke were with the advance guard. Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard from him.

The main force reached me with slight loss. I have hopes he may yet come in.

(Signed) J. KILPATRICK,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Expedition.

In addition, a rebel deserter informed one of my aids that a one legged Colonel and about one hundred men were taken prisoners.

I shall hear by flag of truce on Sunday night and will telegraph again.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR,—There are times when cold and lifeless apathy seizes the heart of civil and religious society; from which the thunder of heaven can not rouse it, till festering disease assails the vitals, or external violence breaks the lethargic slumber. The people of the United States, resting upon the efficiency of the best constitution in the world, had forgotten that every human production is marked with imperfections, and felt satisfied that no root of bitterness could disturb our repose, or arrest our unparalleled prosperity. But unfortunately the mother country had, from selfish motives, planted a deadly upas in the colonies, whilst under her control, from which our patriotic fathers were unable to extricate it, and Slavery, that moral plague spot on the south side of our body politic, has been permitted to grow and fester, until its deadly virus has deeply affected all parts of our country, north and south, and finally burst upon us in the form of rebellion, and that the most wicked and cruel rebellion known to the history of our race.

They must be as infatuated as the doomed followers of Charles the First, who deny that slavery has been the prolific cause of the cruel rebellion which is now deluging our land in blood. They must be prompted by the demons who for the first act of secession and rebellion were driven from the portals of high heaven to mingle their groans with their future followers in hopeless despair. No friend of human liberty now desires that our constitution should any longer protect human bondage.

As it is now conceded by all the friends of humanity that our constitution must be so changed as to prohibit slavery from every part of our land, it is deemed expedient, if not absolutely necessary, at the same time to make another change in it, so as clearly and explicitly to recognize the name of God, and of Jesus Christ as the Governor among the nations, and his revealed Will as the supreme law of the land. Has not this "higher law" been repudiated long enough by selfish and corrupt politicians? It is not long since two of the highest functionaries known to our government, at a social meeting at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, agreed in the following opinion:—"It is no matter what our peculiar views may be, or what prejudice may take possession of our minds and hearts, if, as American citizens, we find ourselves constrained by a law, higher or more imperative than the civil law, we thus deny the obligation which the constitution imposes, and can have no just claim to the protection and blessings which it confers."

Such infidel sentiments as the above became stereotyped by thousands, and so fashionable as to alarm the good and the wise amongst us.

But is it not well known to all who inquire after our origin as a nation that our pilgrim fathers took their first lessons on human liberty from their Bibles?—That God sifted the nations of the old world to select a choice Christian seed to plant in this western world?—That those humble puritans after being driven from one place to another, finally sought a resting place here?—That before they landed at Plymouth, they wrote out the first germ of human liberty known to the continent?—That the earliest development of our declaration of independence and our constitution emanated from the christian community of Muklinburg in North Carolina?—And that our bible is the sacred charter of all our rights, both civil and religious?

And since the hand of a just and an offended God has been laid heavily upon us (in the North) doubtless for our compromise with sin, and especially our refusing our influence to 'break the bonds of wickedness and let the captives go free" and in closing our ears against the wail of woe which came up so long and so loud from the South for help, should we not recognise His name and his authority in our civil constitution? And would not the present be a proper time for us to pray congress to aid us in securing such a result as has been prayed for in secret by thousands of those christians who are the salt of the earth, and that, without any fear of the hated union of church and State. It was the opinion of the father of his country, that no healthy civil Government could long exist without religion. And for proof of the impotency of human power, we have only to look at republican France, where the name of God was denied, and his word repudiated, or to Mexico where the Bible is sealed against the people.

And what would be our condition in less than half a century, if we would shut up the temple doors in all our land, proscribe the ordinances of God's worship, forbid the observance of the Sabbath and blot out the bible? Most assuredly our loved country would soon be a proper subject for some future Napoleon to seize and rule with a rod of iron.

Better, much better for us in time, to recognise the authority of God as King of nations.

## Our Army Correspondence.

*Hospital Third Div., First A. C.,*
Culpepper, Feb. 27th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—It is now a long time since I have burdened you with a letter. The cause of the delay has been lack of interesting matter to communicate. The late reconnoissance might have furnished a readable page, but we were unable to form an intelligent idea of it, until the papers enlightened us as to what had occurred, and what it had been intended to do, and, to say truth, told us a number of things which had *not* taken place at all. Writing from rumor is a hazardous business, and affords many a hearty burst of merriment, to cheer the groups that round camp fires do congregate, at the exposne of the "sold" correspondent.

Everybody knows that "all is quiet in the army of the Potomac." The units of that army have, notwithstanding, an individual impression that there is no deficiency of stirring experience; and I am not sure but they might prefer a day's march that took them somewhere, to a day's jogging back and forth over the same intolerable drill ground. The most energetic efforts are making to put the army in the best condition, in every respect, and with great success. At a review of the 1st corps, which took place on last Tuesday, every movement was performed with the greatest precision and regularity, and not a single blunder marred the pleasure of the scene. It is a rare review of which so much can be said.

When we used to read in the papers accounts of the arrival of large numbers of deserters from the rebel army, the boys quite naturally asked, "How does it happen that we, who stand here on the picket line, peering into Dixie, never see them?" And their cogitations on the subject generally brought them to the conclusion that deserters, though often heard of, were rarely seen. Now, however, the deserter is no longer a myth. Half a score of the genus passed our tents to day, and little squads are frequently seen with their backs to the Confederacy. The greatest number that we have seen in one body was a squad of cavalry numbering about sixty. Most of the squads are small. Fat, jovial fellows, they generally appear to be, bearing no traces of the starvation ordeal through which the south has been passing, according to the "reliable gentleman" or the "intelligent contraband." Appearances are, however, often deceptive, and it may be that the thrifty looks of these repentant rebels are to be accounted for on the theory of Falstaff: "A plague of sighing and grief; it blows a man up like a bladder."

That class of the body military, who wear shoulder straps have of late been seized with a resignation favor, and the service has suffered (?) in consequence. I might tell you of a grand blow-out given by a distinguished officer on the occasion of his release from the service; but, from prudential motives, I refrain. I might inadvertently disclose the fact that somebody was drunk, or, more correctly speaking, that nobody was sober; and it would never do to make such an impression. Bless you, "Globe," *officers* don't get drunk! Why, they punish every instance of intoxication on the part of privates. *They* never stagger, and have to be assisted to find the door; and, above all, they never spew. At any rate, if they do, nothing is to be said about it.

This deponent is confident that whatever view of his disposition may have been drawn from your columns, he has not appeared in the character of a grumbler. Yet he does seriously propose to appear, ere long, as a fault-finder, though only in cases so transparent that far from requiring the keen-eyed vision of a cynic, the fault is apparent to failing optics, through inferior spectacles. One of our metropolitan journals has hit upon the happy idea of devoting a portion of its space to "What the soldiers think," and I am glad to see that the soldiers are beginning to give expression to their thoughts through that medium; and it may be that certain classes may yet discover that though the soldier's voice can be silenced, in the range where authority gives impunity, yet there is a tribunal to which he may appeal, and through which the petty despot may be reached, and made to feel the rigors of a justice not less exacting than that of courts-martial.—"Bayonets think." I am sure the men who handle them think; and some of them think that when this war is over, and when certain actors in it come before the people to ask their suffrages, by way of compensation for their patriotic sacrifices, they shall have something to say. Mark it.

But, as Greatheart said to giant Maul, so you may say to me: "These are but *generals*; come to *particulars*, man."—So I will; but there is a time for everything, and it is now time to close this letter. J. S. B.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 9, 1864.

## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

**A Dodge.**

Some of the "sharpers," who are ambitious of *stealing* the bounty money, appear before a Provost Marshal, and after being sworn in and getting their money, immediately desert, providing there is not a strict watch placed over them, and practice their deception and fraud at other places where bounties are offered. This is somewhat similar to the dodge exercised some time ago, upon the drafted men who bought substitutes. Vigilance upon the part of Provost Marshals would, we think, remedy this evil.—We understand that several volunteers have taken the bounty at Hollidaysburg, and skedaddled immediately for parts unknown.

**Looks Deserted.**

The southeast corner of the Diamond where formerly stood the "old red house," owned by Postmaster Steel, presents a deserted appearance since the removal of the forlorn and dilapidated relic. Mr. Daniel Whittaker bossed the job of removal, and he made it skedaddle on the double quick.—We trust this enviable situation will not remain long without a brick dwelling of a business propensity adorning the spot.

**Wanted.**

A few good gardeners could find plenty of employment at this place.—From the scarcity of gardeners hereabouts, many vines will be left unpruned, and shubbery will be unattended and unprepared for spring, unless some horticulturists tender their services to our public. There may be some good gardeners in this vicinity; if so, we wish they would make themselves known.

**A Friendly Call.**

We were honored last Friday by a friendly call from Lieut. Colonel Isaac Rogers, Surgeon D. S. Hays, Captain John Skelley, and Adj. Will. Cunningham, all of the 110th P. V. V., a regiment that *has* seen service. We hope the brave "boys" may live to give us another call after the rebellion shall be crushed out.

**New Director.**

Mr. Benjamin E. Stitt, of Dublin township, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Poor, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hackedorn, who has removed to the west. Mr. H. has discharged his duties as a Director with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Stitt, the new member, is a farmer, and a gentleman well qualified to fill his new position.

**Sorgo Sugar, &c.**

A. B. Brumbaugh, James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., Agent for Clark's Sorgo Mills and Cook's Sugar Evaporators in Huntingdon and Blair counties. Pure Cane seed for sale at Huntingdon, Martinsburg, &c., in time for planting.

Also, for Prince & Co's Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. Send stamp for Circulars, &c.

**Important to Volunteers.**

A joint resolution passed Congress on the 3d, continuing government bounties to volunteers until further orders.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that all volunteers who may enlist before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quotas by the Board of Enrollment, in accordance with orders to be issued in each case by the A. A. Pro. Mar. Generals of the State.

**The War Fever.**

We learn that over five hundred volunteers have been sworn in at Hollidaysburg since the office has been located there. We hope all our townships that are not yet out of the draft will do their utmost to escape it. They will have to the 1st of April to fill their quotas.

**Cambria Court.**

The Cambria court commenced this week at Ebensburg. The Moore-Marbourg case is on the trial list. Eminent lawyers have been selected to bear and try the case, on both sides. John Scott, Esq., has been employed by Mr. Moore.

**Wanted.**

Any person having a small dwelling house for rent, can have it occupied the coming year by a small family. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.

**The Bedford Inquirer.**

The Bedford *Inquirer* office has been purchased by Mr. Benj. F. McNeil, who will issue his paper on the first of April next, enlarged in size and with new type. He intends to devote his columns to a "hearty and unfaltering support of the Government."

**The Draft and Bounties.**

Government bounties will be paid till the 1st of April, and the orders requiring the draft to take place on to day are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced.

**Flower and Garden Seeds.**

A fresh supply received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

**Spectacles.**

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

**Appointments for Juniata District.**

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church held at Altoona last week made the following appointments for the Juniata district:

George D. Chenoweth, P. E.
Hollidaysburg—Thos. Daugherty
Altoona—Wm. R. Mills
Woodbury—N. W. Colburn, D. B. M'Closky
Schellsburg—Andrew E. Taylor
Bedford—Ed. W. Kirby
Bedford Circuit—J. B. Polsgrove, W. R. Whitney
Rainsburg—Geo. Berkstresser
McConnellsburg—M. Luther Smith, Eliad M. Chilcoat
Shirleysburg—C. Graham, A. W. Decker
Cassville—John Guss, J. W. Leckie
Concord—Jas. M. Clark, W. H. Maxwell
McVeytown—Wm. Gwynn, A. R Miller
Lewistown—Sam. Barnes
Lewistown Circuit—W. A. Houck
Milroy—John F. Brown, J. A. McKindless
Manor Hill—John Anderson, Jas. H McGarrah
Petersburg—Andrew W. Gibson
Williamsburg—J. A. Melick
Birmingham—John Stine, S. A. Creveling
Huntingdon—Job A. Price
Saxton—John W. Cleaver, Oliver Stewart.

Rev. James Brads is stationed at Petersburg, Carlisle district; Rev. S. L. Conser, at Gettysburg, Carlisle district; Rev. R. Wesley Black, Jersey Shore, Bellefonte district; and Rev. David Shoaff, at Great Falls, Baltimore district.

THE following is a copy of the muster roll of Company E, 20th Pa. Cavalry:

Samuel Montgomery, Capt. Hunt., co.
B. T. Stauber, 1st Lieut., Lewistown.
Jas. M. Thomas, 2d Lieut. Harrisburg.
Sylvester G. Gettys, O. S. Hunt., co.
Sam. Beaver, Q. M. S. Lewistown.
Joel Tompkins, C. S. Shirleysburg.
Geo. W. Crawford, 1st Duty Sergt., Mifflin co.
Chas. S. Garrett, 2d do do
Abraham Guntor, 3d do do
Wm. R. Barnes, Reg. Col. Serg., Lewistown.
Benj. C. Leonard, 1st Corp. Hunt. co.
Henry T. Kulp, 2d do Lewistown.
Wm. J. Landis, 3d do Mifflin co.
William Funk, 4th do do
C. C. Sarvis, 5th do Lewistown.
D P. Hawker, 6th do Shirleysburg.
John Brower, 7th do McVeytown.
Wm. N. Swyers, 8th do Mifflin co.
Dallas Fichthorn, Bugler, Lewistown.
Reuben Houser, do McVeytown.
John Miller, Farrier, Lewistown.
J. E. McConahy, Blacksmith, do

PRIVATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrews John | Harrisburg |
| Anderson James | Freedom Forge |
| Anderson Thos. K. | do |
| Brehman Wm. P. | Lewistown |
| Briner Lewis C. | Mifflin co |
| Bigley John | McVeytown |
| Breneman John C. | Mifflin co. |
| Butler James J. | do |
| Brought Lawrence | Lewistown |
| Bellinger Samuel | do |
| Bowman Geo. W. | McVeytown |
| Crawford John B. | do |
| Crawford Malin | Mifflin co |
| Crawford David | Freedom Forge |
| Carrigan James H. | Lewistown |
| Cassell David | Mifflin co |
| Cassell Andrew | do |
| Closs Elias | do |
| Chadwick Edmund | do |
| Cupples Martin | do |
| Cupples Henry H. | do |
| Collins Joseph | do |
| Chrismer Joseph | Dauphin co |
| Dolby Lewis H. | Lewistown |
| Devore John | McVeytown |
| DeArmit Geo. W. | Freedom Forge |
| Davidson George M. | do |
| Diehl John H, | Milroy |
| Ewing William | McVeytown |
| Fronk Joseph S. | Hunt., co |
| Fellows Henry C. | Mifflin co |
| Forsyth Robert | do |
| Feely William C. | Lewistown |
| Fessenden Charles E. | Philadelphia |
| Flick William | Lewistown |
| Gardner Jacob A. | Carlisle |
| Grassmyer R. W. | Lewistown |
| Garrett John A. | Freedom Forge. |
| Houser Joseph | McVeytown |
| Hawk Wm. J. | Lewistown |
| Hoffman Adam H. | do |
| Harvey Jas. T. | Shirleysburg |
| Huff George | Mifflin co |
| Kieseman William | do |
| Laird Job | do |
| Lynn Henry | Hunt. co |
| Lynn Andrew | do |
| Lewis Charles | Mifflin co |
| Lewis James | do |
| Leper Martin | Lewistown |
| *Livingston Herbert C. | do |
| Murphy Jacob | Mifflin co |
| Miller Frank | Lewistown |
| Newberry Thos. L. | McVeytown |
| Orr James A. | do |
| Olinger Isaac | do |
| Prickets Geo. W. | do |
| Price John | Lewistown |
| Riden Uriah K. | do |
| Riden Willis | do |
| Ross Hiram | Freedom Forge |
| Solifelt George H. | Lewistown |
| Saxon James S. | do |
| Shafer George | Mifflin co |
| Shafer Henry C. | do |
| Sommers James | do |
| Stine Daniel | do |
| Stahl William | do |
| Simmons James | do |
| Sanford James | do |
| Tice Joseph | Lewistown |
| Ulsh Geo. W. | do |
| Vancourt John O. | Harrisburg |
| Womer Henry | Lewistown |
| Wassin Samuel | do |
| Woods Isaac W. | do |

*Marked on the rolls as a deserter, and $30 reward offered for his arrest.

**Soldiers on "French Leave."**

Assistant Provost Marshal Shoemaker received orders on Saturday to arrest all soldiers at home on "french leave." He succeeded during the day in capturing five, and placed them in Sheriff Johnston's institution for safe keeping. During the evening the "boys" got their blood up and destroyed nearly everything in their room. The damages will not amount to less than forty dollars, which they will have to pay before they can have their liberty.

**Pocket Knives.**

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

**Election of Teachers.**

The election of teachers for the public school of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months will be made by the Board of Directors on the evening of Saturday next.

**The Express Office.**

Mr. Kennedy M. King, has been appointed Agent at this place for the Adams' Express Company. He has removed the office to a room under Hanager's Photograph Gallery on Railroad street. The appointment is a good one.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**

We invite attention to sale of a valuable farm at Marklesburg on the 22d inst. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Spring Dry Goods now opening—large assortment—new designs—at the Old Established Dry Goods House of Eyre & Landell, 4th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia. Read adv.

**Mooresville High School.**

We call attention to advertisement of Prof. S. C. M'Clain in another column. Prof. McC. has the reputation of being an excellent teacher and we hope he may have a good school.

**Hail the Stars and Stripes.**

Hail the Stars and Stripes forever!
Hail the source which gave them birth!
Freemen, let them never, never
Fail abandoned to the earth.

Shout, ye sons, and raise the anthem,
Offspring of heroic sires.—
They who gave their lives a ransom
To secure the glorious prize.

Wave the banner—spread it o'er us,—
Emblem of our unity.
Freedom's sons will reign victorious
In this land of liberty.

Here the Stars and Stripes were planted
By our noble ancestry.
Stand, ye brave ones, stand undaunted,
Hoist the flag of liberty.

Patriots, save the dear bought banner,
Purchased with your grandsires' blood.
Be brave, and in the self-same manner,
Retrace the steps your fathers trod.

Alexandria, March 4, 1864. J. L. A.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

## MARRIED,

On the evening of the 3d, inst., by John Love, Esq., Mr. JEREMIAH SPANGLER, and Miss CATHARINE DOUGHERTY, all of Barree township.

At Shade Gap, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Tuesday morning, Mar., 1st, PHILIP ALEXANDER BEERS, of Shade Valley, Huntingdon county, to Miss ROSANNA ECK, eldest daughter of Charles Eck, Esq., of Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa.

**PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.**

March 8,.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $7,25@7,60 |
| Common and Superfine | $6,75@6,25 |
| Rye Flour | $6.50 |
| Corn Meal | $5 bl $5.50 |
| Extra White Wheat | $1,75@2,00 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $1,70@1,75 |
| Rye | $1.41 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | $1,17 |
| Oats | .88 |
| Barley Malt | bu $1,65 |
| Cloverseed, 64 lbs | $8,00 |
| Timothy | $2,75@3,00 |
| Flaxseed | $2,15 |
| Wool | 78@86c |
| Hides | 10 |

**HUNTINGDON MARKETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl | $6,50@7,25 |
| Extra do ₱ cwt | 3,75 |
| White Wheat | 1,50 |
| Red Wheat | 1,40 |
| Rye | 1,25 |
| Corn | 1,10 |
| Oats | .75 |
| Cloverseed | 8,00 |
| Flaxseed | 2,50 |
| Dried Apples | 1,50 |
| Butter | .25 |
| Eggs | .15 |
| Lard | .12 |
| Ham | .18 |
| Shoulder | .12 |
| Sides | .12 |
| Tallow | .10 |


## FOR SALE.

ONE OUT LOT, containing 2¾ acres, situate on the Warm Springs' road, and lying just north of a lot owned by John Scott, Esq.

Inquire of G. W. JACKSON.
Mch. 9,1864-2t Huntingdon, Pa.

## AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned, a LICENSED AUCTIONEER, will call Sales in the counties of Cambria, Huntingdon, Blair, and Mifflin. He trusts, from past experience in the business, he will merit patronage, and render satisfaction to all who entrust to him their sales. Terms moderate.

Address, ELLIOTT ROBLEY,
Mch9-3t* Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

## EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864.

100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks $1. 100 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs Ordered Plain Silks.
4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, $5. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1 per yard. Black Silks, $5. 5.
4. 3. 2. 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.
N. B General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864-3m

## NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

*Where they intend doing*

*A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.*

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.,

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.


**Horse Bills**

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.


## POCO METALLIC PAINT

Prevents roofs and exposed walls from leaking. Dries hard under water. PAINTS MORE THAN TWICE the surface white lead will. Wears longer and is no higher in price. Stands heat better than red lead.

SMITH BOWEN, Agent,
Office, back 150½ North Fourth St.,
Feb17,1864-1m Philadelphia.

## The Moorcsville High School.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Shaver's Creek and surrounding Community that the first quarter of the summer session of the MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL will begin April 11th and close July 1st, 1864. Also, that the second quarter will open August 8th and continue eleven weeks.

Whole expense per quarter (eleven weeks) for Board, Room-rent and Tuition in common English, only $28.

Ornamental Painting, WAX Fruit and Flowers, will be taught on reasonable terms.

For further information address S. C. McCLAIN,
Mch.9,1864-1t Moorcsville, Hunt. co., Pa.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The election of teachers for the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months, will be made by the Board of Directors on the evening of Saturday, the 12th inst.

Applications in writing, (in all cases to be accompanied with the certificate of the County Superintendent,) will be received up to 7 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

By order of the Board, J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Mch2,1864-2t. Secretary.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Borst, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to hear exceptions to the account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, decd., and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said administrator amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF MARCH next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at which time all persons are required to present their claims before said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Mch2,1864.* Auditor.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Charles J. Snyder, dec'd.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ANN SNYDER,
Feb 24, 1864-6t.* J. PETER SNYDER, Admr.

GO AND SEE FOR YOUR SELF
The Stock of New Goods that is now opening—and for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.
Feb. 24, 1864. 1m.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Feb10,64

FRESH SMOKED HAMS, DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, just received at LLOYD & HENRY.
Feb. 10, 1864

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriormark twp., on or about the first of Dec., 1863, a black STEER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS W. GANOE.
Feb. 17, 1864.*

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first day of September last, a Heifer, about three years old, with black sides, neck and head, black and white speckled, back and belly white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Mch2 1864* SAMUEL HUFF.

## PUBLIC SALE AT MARKLESBURG.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the town of Marklesburg at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,

**On Tuesday, 22d day of March next,**

a valuable farm of 80 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared, in good order, all well fenced, a great portion of which is post and rail. It is known as the John Shultz property, and has thereon a fine log weatherboarded double house and large new bank barn, large tool house and granary, a corn crib, also, a fine spring house (with the water running thro' it constantly) within ten steps of the dwelling; also, an orchard of over 100 trees just bearing.

The farm is beautifully situated, with a fine eastern exposure, within two miles of Marklesburg station, and about one mile from Coffee Run, with the best market at good cash prices in this section of the State.

There is a widow's dower in the farm, it will be sold subject to the dower, or the dower will be released, as the purchaser may desire.

Terms one-third in hand and the balance to suit the purchaser. Possession given on confirmation of sale.

JOHN MEGAHAN, HORATIO G. FISHER.
Auctioneer. Mch2,1864.

## PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF MICHAEL BARNDOLLAR, dec'd.]

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of March 1864, at one o'clock of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Clay, in the said county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of William Corbin's heirs on the east, lands of David F. Stevens on the North, lands of James G. McNeal on the West, and lands of Samuel Gladfelter and others on the south. Containing one hundred and eleven acres and fifty two perches and allowance more or less; having thereon erected a two story frame house, log barn and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, her interest to be paid to her punctually and annually during her life; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

BENJAMIN WOOLLET
Feb. 3, 1864.

## VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES,* AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

## CASSVILLE SEMINARY AND *NORMAL SCHOOL.*

The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties that the Cassville Seminary will be open for instruction on the 4th April, for two quarters, of 11 weeks each. Gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves for teachers will please address

GEO. F. DAVENPORT,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

REFERENCES—R. McDivitt, County Superintendent, and others. Feb. 3, 1864.

## THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.


**TERMS OF THE GLOBE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For annum in advance | $1 50 |
| Six months | 75 |
| Three months | 50 |

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

| | 1 insertion. | 2 do. | 3 do. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four lines or less | $ 25 | $ 37½ | $ 50 |
| One square, (12 lines,) | 50 | 75 | 1 00 |
| Two squares, | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Three squares, | 1 50 | 2 25 | 3 00 |

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

| | 3 months. | 6 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six lines or less, | $1 50 | $3 00 | $5 00 |
| One square, | 3 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| Two squares, | 5 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| Three squares, | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| Four squares, | 9 00 | 13 00 | 20 00 |
| Half a column, | 12 00 | 18 00 | 24 00 |
| One column, | 20 00 | 30 00 | 50 00 |

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year, $3 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.


## DIARIES FOR 1864,

Received and for sale

*At LEWIS' Book Store*

☞ The Parlor Matches, superior to any other kind in the market, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.


☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.


# FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

## FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

## STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

## HUNTINGDON MILLS.

## GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

## PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

## SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

## FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

## SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

## FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood, by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

# U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

*AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Miller, immediately, or a young man who would like to learn the milling trade. Address

A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek,
Feb17,1864-4t. Huntingdon co., Pa.

OSCANYAN'S ORIENTAL ALBUM.

This unique and interesting collection of Twenty-three splendid Photographic Portraits of Oriental men and women, taken from life, in both indoor and outdoor costumes is now ready for sale. Price $3. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. These portraits received a silver medal from the American Institute.

C. OSCANYAN,
Feb3-6t 37 Lafayette place, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH! Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods lower than they can be bought in Philadelphia. Call soon.

Feb3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

## JOSEPH ABT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,

Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.
Orders left at Lewis Book Store will receive attention.
Huntingdon, Jan, 27, 1864-3m.

## W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

## Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,

Mch2,1864-6m.] Sportsman's Depot,
N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

1864. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

WALL PAPERS,

& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner 4th and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864-3m

## G. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's

*WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,*

No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & CO.,
Feb3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

## COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

NONPARELL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

## MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

## SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Dec6, 1863. SIMON COHN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINN'S.

Fine Cigars at Lewis' Book Store

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF Handsome and Useful Articles, Call at LEWIS' Book Store.


DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above named deserters.

L. S. HUYETT.
Dec6, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

## HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. | | | | DOWN TRAINS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Even'g P. M. | Morn'g A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | | Morn'g A. M. | Even'g P. M. |
| LE 3 50 | LE 7 45 | Huntingdon, | AR 11 10 | AR 7 10 | |
| 4 10 | 8 05 | McConnellstown, | 10 52 | 6 51 | |
| 4 18 | 8 13 | Pleasant Grove, | 10 43 | 6 44 | |
| 4 35 | 8 29 | Marklesburg, | 10 31 | 6 30 | |
| 4 50 | 8 45 | Coffee Run, | 10 17 | 6 19 | |
| 4 57 | 8 53 | Rough & Ready, | 10 10 | 6 09 | |
| 5 07 | 9 05 | Cove, | 9 59 | 5 58 | |
| 5 11 | 9 09 | Fisher's Summit, | 9 55 | 5 50 | |
| AR 5 30 | AR 9 28 | Saxton, | LE 9 40 | LE 5 40 | |
| LE 5 40 | LE 9 40 | | AR 9 25 | AR 5 30 | |
| 5 57 | 10 00 | Riddlesburg, | 9 07 | 5 10 | |
| 6 03 | 10 08 | Hopewell, | 9 00 | 5 00 | |

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 19 | 10 24 | Piper's Run, | 8 44 | 4 53 |
| 6 44 | 10 49 | Hamilton, | 8 24 | 4 30 |
| AR 7 00 | AR 11 05 | Bloody Run, | LE 8 10 | LE 4 05 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LE 9 40 | Saxton, | AR 8 30 | AR 5 30 |
| | 9 55 | Coalmont, | 8 15 | 5 15 |
| | 10 30 | Crawford, | 8 05 | 5 05 |
| | AR 10 10 | Dudley, | LE 8 00 | LE 5 00 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

*WINTER ARRANGEMENT.*

| WESTWARD. MAIL | EXPRESS | PHILADA. EXPRESS | BALTIMORE EXPRESS | STATIONS. | EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS | FAST LINE | HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 5 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | 9 34 | 1 45 |
| 5 25 | ..... | ..... | 5 35 | Mt. Union, | 11 26 | 9 46 | 1 35 |
| 5 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | ..... | 1 25 |
| 5 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | 9 31 | 1 15 |
| 5 59 | 7 40 | 5 50 | 5 07 | Huntingdon, | 11 01 | 9 21 | 1

# VALENTINES!!

A large assortment of

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC

# VALENTINES,

For sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT LEWIS' BOOK & MUSIC STORE.

---

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,

NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

[Up Stairs.] PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS,

of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

---

*INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE*

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

*Perpetual policies* granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and fufniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

---

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,

WILLMORE,

*Cambria county, Pa.,*

Dealer in

*Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber*

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863-3m*

---

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold too for Cash!*

*M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S* best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N.B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

---

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter *seasons*.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.-5m.

---

SATCHELS,

PORT-MONNAIES,

PURSES,

POCKET-BOOKS,

PORTFOLIOS,

CARD CASES,

SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

---

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

---

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS

FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By T. H. CREMER,

Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon Pa

---

A. ELTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,

NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,

*PHILADELPHIA.*

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [De2-3m

---

NEW GOODS

*FOR FALL AND WINTER.*

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS NOW FOR

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markiesburg Station: He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with *him* their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markiesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

---

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND

FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well *furnished with every description* of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

---

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

---

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

*CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

---

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

---

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

*AND FOR SALE BY*

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

---

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

---

NEW CLOTHING

*AT LOW PRICES.*

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

*FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,*

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

---

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

---

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept 24, 1862-tf.

---

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

---

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

---

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

*A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,*

*HUNTINGDON, PA.*

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

---

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

---

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

# WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

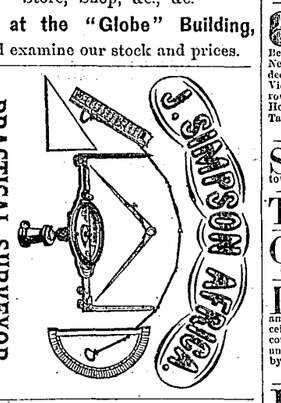
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

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WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

*A LARGE STOCK*

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

---

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

| | |
|---|---|
| CONSTABLE'S SALES, | ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, |
| ATTACHMENTS, | EXECUTIONS, |
| SUMMONS, | DEEDS, |
| SUBPŒNAS, | MORTGAGES, |
| SCHOOL ORDERS, | JUDGMENT NOTES, |
| LEASES FOR HOUSES, | NATURALIZATION B'KS, |
| COMMON BONDS, | JUDGMENT BONDS, |
| WARRANTS, | FEE BILLS, |

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

---

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

---

R. ALLISON MILLER,

*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1869.

---

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

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J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

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THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

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WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

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M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

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S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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J. M. CUNNINGHAM

Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

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JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

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LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

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CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

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Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

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Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
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June 18, 1862.

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